



Gamma-ray Large Area Space Telescope (GLAST) Project Status

GLAST User's Committee Meeting

October 22, 2003



Outline



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- υ System Margins
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GLAST MISSION SUMMARY



vGLAST: Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope

Dobjective: Larger field of view (FOV), higher sensitivity, and broader energy detection range than any previously flown gamma-ray mission. Affords scientists the unprecedented opportunity to sample the history of the universe, a variety of high energy astrophysical phenomena, and many of the little understood features of the sky

• Mission Duration: 5 yrs (10 yr ops budget)

vOrbit: 565 km Circular, 28.5° Inclination

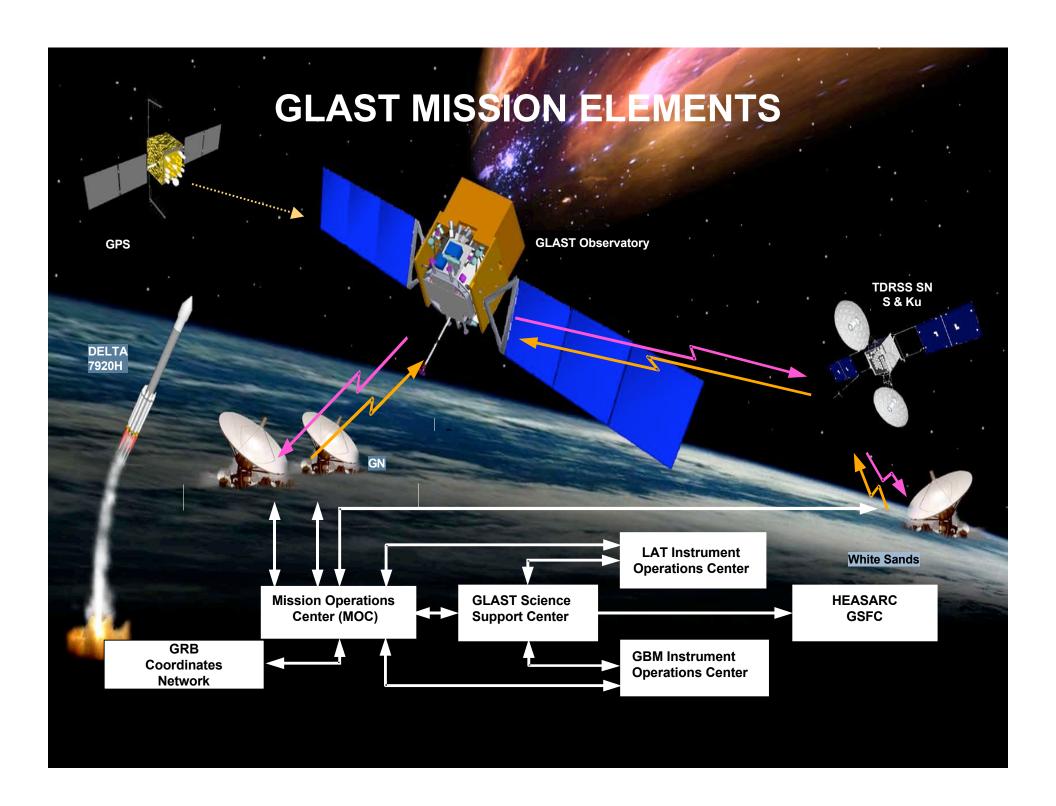
υLaunch Date: February 2007

vLaunch Vehicle: Delta 2920H-10

Launch Site: CCAS (Eastern Range (ER))

TDRSS (SN): S-Band Single Access or Multiple Access

Ku-Band Single Access





Implementation Approach

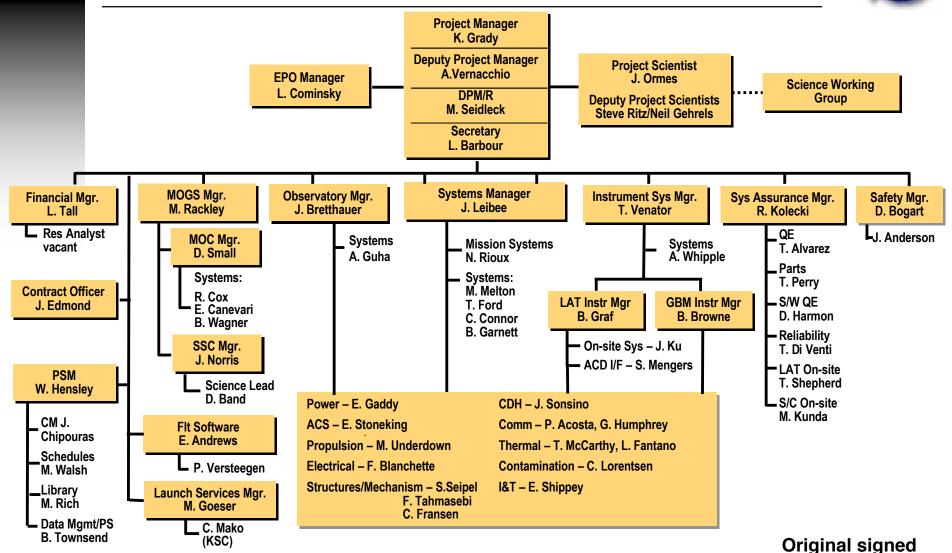


Element	Acquisition Method	Developer	
Large Area Telescope and LAT Operations Center PI: Peter Michelson	Stanford University PI with host laboratory SLAC selected through NASA AO. Joint NASA/DOE funding with foreign participation.	Responsibility of SU/SLAC with international collaboration. SU/SLAC contracts and all except 1 MOU in place. NASA/DOE IA in place.	
GLAST Burst Monitor and GBM Operations Center	MSFC PI selected through NASA AO. PI: Chip Meegan	MSFC responsibility with German participation. German LOA signed.	
Spacecraft	Rapid Spacecraft Development Office firm, fixed price procurement.	Spectrum Astro, Inc.	
Science Support Center	HQ selection.	GSFC In-house development.	
Interdisciplinary Scientist	HQ selection via AO.	Dr. Charles D. Dermer - Analyzing and Modeling GLAST Science. Prof. Brenda Dingus - GLAST: The First GeV All-Sky Monitor. Dr. Martin Pohl - Modelling the Diffuse Galactic Gamma-ray Emission. Prof. Stephen E. Thorsett - Pulsar Observations	
Guest Observers	HQ selection via NASA Solicitation.	in Support of GLAST HQ selection.	
Mission Operations Center	GSFC Sole Source (8A)	8A (ANC) contract to be awarded December 03.	
Data Routing	TDRSS Space Network.	Existing NASA services	
Launch Vehicle	KSC NLS Contract	KSC/Boeing	



GLAST Project Organization





Kevin Grady GLAST Project Manager

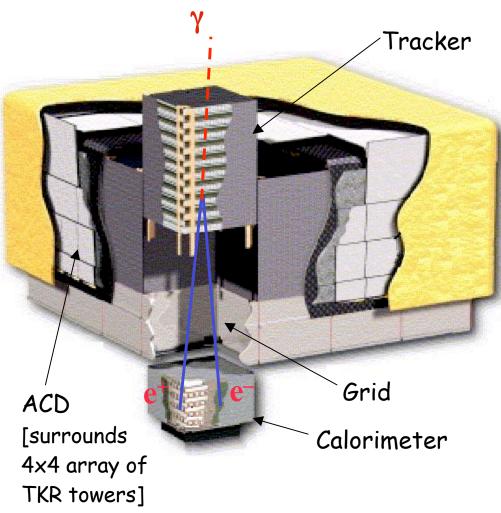
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LAT Design Overview



- Precision Si-strip Tracker (TKR)
 18 XY tracking planes. Single-sided silicon strip detectors (228 μm pitch) Measure the photon direction; gamma ID. Italy/Japan/SLAC/UCSC
- Hodoscopic Csl Calorimeter(CAL)
 Array of 1536 Csl(Tl) crystals in 8
 layers. Measure the photon energy;
 image the shower.
 NRL/Sweden/France
- Segmented Anticoincidence
 Detector (ACD) 89 plastic
 scintillator tiles. Reject
 background of charged cosmic rays;
 segmentation removes self-veto
 effects at high energy. GSFC
- <u>Electronics System</u> Includes flexible, robust hardware trigger and software filters. SLAC/NRL
- Mechanical System includes LAT Grid, thermal management (radiators, x-LAT plate with heat pipes, and ancillaries) SLAC/LM



Systems work together to identify and measure the flux of cosmic gamma rays with energy 20 MeV - >300 GeV.



GLAST BURST MONITOR



Mass: 97 kg

Instrument Size: See diagrams (at right)

Science FOV: Targets 0-120° from +Z; >25° apart;

FOV must be covered by \geq 3 Nal sensors within 80°, with Ps >95%; one BGO sensor visible with Ps

>95%.

Mounting: S/C supported.

Key GBM Accommodation Requirements:

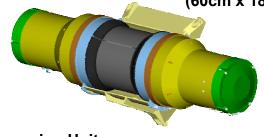
12 Sodium Iodide (NaI) and 2 Bismuth Germanate (BGO) detectors distributed around spacecraft bus. Germany/DLR/MPE/DJO

Data Processing Unit located on +X spacecraft panel. MSFC/SwRI

GBM Power Supply mounted on spacecraft. Germany/DLR/MPE/DJO



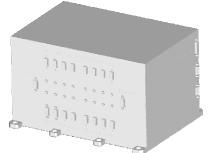
2 BGO High Energy Detectors (60cm x 18cm)



Data Processing Unit 30 x 30 x 10 cm



Power Supply Box 30 x 22 x 19 cm

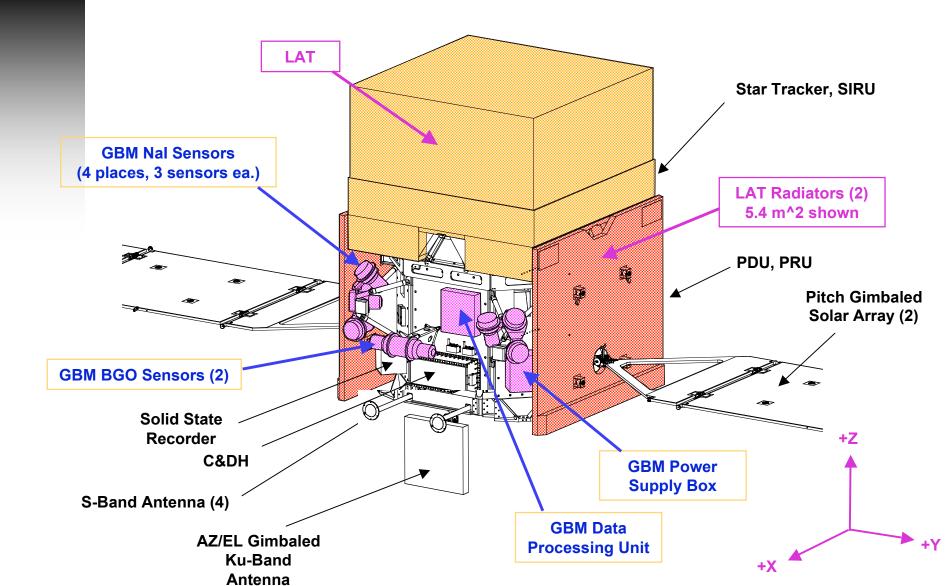


GBM provides spectra for bursts from 10 keV to 30 MeV, connecting LAT high-energy measurements with the more familiar energy domain. Wide sky coverage (8 sr) enables autonomous repointing requests for exceptionally bright bursts that occur outside LAT FOV for high-energy afterglow studies (an important question from EGRET). GBM also provides burst alerts to the ground.



GLAST Observatory







STATUS/RECENT PROGRESS



- υ Conducted LAT CDR/CD-3 Review May 12-16.
 - Resolved 2 of the 3 open CDR mechanical issues and an alternate development approach for the CNES CDE withdrawal. Tracker EM environmental test is the remaining open CDR mechanical lien.
- GBM instrument completed CDR for electronics and flight software.
 - CDR for German contributions planned for December 2003.
 - System CDR planned for early 2004. EM detectors and DPU being tested.
- Spectrum Astro Inc. is developing GLAST spacecraft under Rapid Spacecraft Development contract.
 - Completed PDR and Flight Software PDR May 5-8. Completed series of flight software CDR peer reviews.
 - Construction of Spectrum Astro's new integration and test facility to be completed in December 2003. Certification in February 2004.
- Ground System SRR completed for all GLAST ground elements in July 2003
- Completed Ku-band science downlink trade study in response to the withdrawal of availability (X-band upgrades not funded) of the Italian Malindi ground station
 - Performance and LCC benefits for utilizing TDRSS Space Network Kuband service. Ku-band is new baseline.



STATUS/RECENT PROGRESS (cont.)



- GLAST launch services: will utilize NASA Launch Services (NLS) contract to procure Delta 2920H launch vehicle
 - MIWG held on October 21, 2003. GOWG on October 22-23, 2003
- υ Completed GSFC and JSC orbital debris assessments
 - Results indicate that the GLAST debris casualty area is below the threshold for controlled re-entry with the implementation of 4 "design for demise" changes. Awaiting results from one JSC ORSAT analysis.
- Signed IV&V agreement for LAT flight software and spacecraft assessment.
- Conducted GLAST Mission Preliminary Design Review and Non-Advocate Review on June 3-5.
 - Simultaneous review by GSFC SRO and HQ IRT
- Completed GLAST mission schedule and budget assessment and concurrence with Astronomy and Physics Division on September 11, 2003
 - Drivers: CNES CDE production withdrawal, Malindi unavailability, other LAT technical issues, overall mission schedule risk.
- Completed Mission Confirmation Readiness Review on October 9, 2003
 - Findings presented by GSFC SRO and HQ IRT review teams.

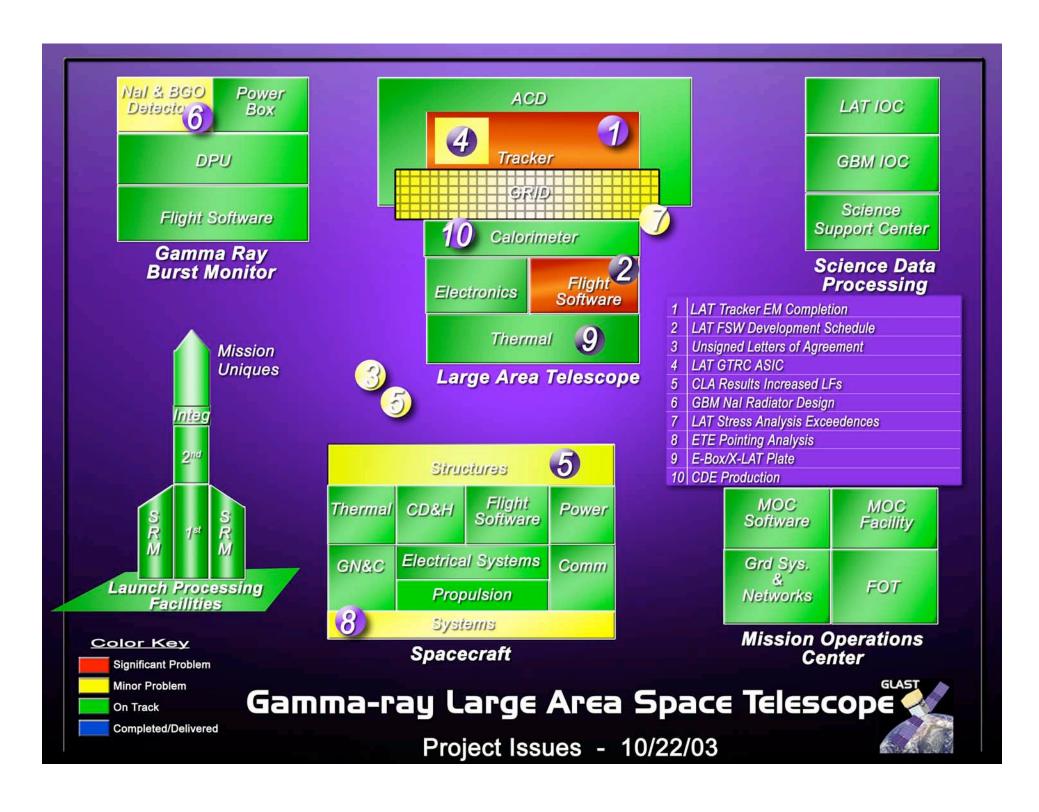






Technical Performance Metric	Requirement	Estimate	Margin
Observatory Mass (kg)	4627	4062	14%
Observatory Axial Center of Gravity (m)	1.37	1.35	0.02
Observatory (Pointed Observation Mode) Orbit Average Power (W)	1700	1373	24%
Observatory Pointing Knowledge (arc sec)	10.0	6.9	1.4 x
SC Attitude Determination Error for GBM (arcmin)	5.0	2.17	2.3 x
Data Storage Capacity (Gbits)	46.45	96 (BOL)	107%
Observatory Lateral Frequency (Hz)	>12	15.5	29%
Ku-band D/L [40 Mbps] (dB)	3	3.08	0.08 dB
S-band U/L [GN 2 kbps] (dB)	0	39.0	39.0 dB
S-band D/L [GN 2.5 Mbps] (dB)	0	10.5	10.5 dB
S-band Fwd [TDRSS 250 bps MA] (dB)	0	2.2	2.2 dB
S-band Rtn [TDRSS 1 kbps MA] (dB)	0	1.9	1.9 dB
S-band Fwd [TDRSS 4 kbps SA] (dB)	0	4.7	4.7 dB
S-band Rtn [TDRSS 1 kbps SA] (dB)	0	10.7	10.7 dB

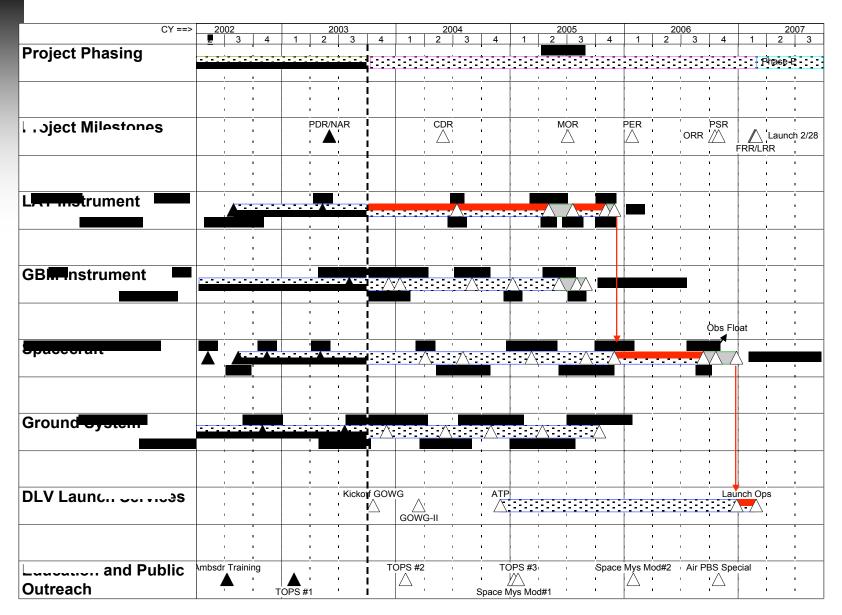
NOTE: Performance Estimate values are expressed as CBE – Current Best Estimate







GLAST MASTER SCHEDULE





Upcoming Key GLAST Events



- Complete series of confirmation reviews
- v Conduct GBM Detector and Power Supply CDR in Germany
- v Conduct ground system element CDR peer reviews
- v Complete LAT engineering model environmental testing
- υ Conduct spacecraft subsystem CDR peer reviews
- Deliver first flight set of flight tower components
- υ Conduct spacecraft systems CDR
- Conduct systems CDR for GBM instrument
- υ Conduct mission CDR
- υ ATP for launch vehicle